RATE SOF ADVERTISING : Furnished on Application. Specia Terms to Home Patrons. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of for thinges without additional charge. Address REGISTER, Ironton, Missourt,

BY ELI D. AKE.

TERMS-\$1.50 s Year, in Advance

The two morning papers are a little

few weeks ago there was general com-

Gov. Francis for the position of Demo-

cratic United States Senator, the Re-

public was warmly favoring Col.

George E. Leighton as Republican can-

didate for the same place. The Leigh-

ton boom failed to meet the co-opera-

that organ is not in some way keeping

the ex-Governor to the front. Only

this morning, in speaking of the results

professes to take both Maffitt and

Francis into the Republican fold.

It is a curious state of affairs, and

leads to much speculation in both po-

litical parties. Why the Republic, in

which concern the ex-Governor is sup-

posed to hold a large interest, should

withhold its active support from him

can be satisfactorily explained from a

business standpoint. There are plenty

of silver Democrats, already, in the

State of Missouri, who have dropped

their subscriptions to the Republic be-

cause they believe ex-Gov. Francis is

responsible for its sound money posi-

tion. But why the Globe-Democrat,

in and out of season, should constantly

boom "our David" is one of those

things which sooner or later will come

out, but is just now veiled within the

recesses of the theological mind of the

sixth story of Pine and Sixth, room

Ex-Senator Manderson's Blunders.

In his argument in support of the

constitutionality of the sugar bounty

feature of the McKinley law, before the

Comptroller of the Treasury yesterday,

ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska

case. The question in issue is one of

the last session of Congress a law was

passed providing for the payment of

\$5,500,000 to the sugar planters on ac-

of the law. While the claims were be

ing audited one of the Federal courts

Bowler determined to withhold the

payments until the question was adju-

dicated by the court of last resort.

The hearing yesterday was preliminary

to such a determination of the matter,

In support of the claim for payment

proposition that the promise of a boun-

ty was a contract butween the govern-

ment and the sugar growers. "It was,"

he said, "a reward by the government

for experiments in sugar production to

the extent of two cents a pound.'

That is simply absurd. The experi-

ments in sugar production had been

made before either Governor McKinley

or Senator Manderson were born, so

far as regards the cane sugar, and the

been demonst. at 11 before the McKin

ley law was | as :: d. The bounty clause

in the McKinley law was simply a bribe

to the Louisana Senators and members

in Congress to get needed support for

the odious bill, and therefore was cor-

rapt in its inception as well as uncor

stitutional. It is preposterous, more

over, to say that an act of Congress is

contract between the government

and the people who profit by it. No

act of Congress has ever been passed

that any subsequent Congress couldn't

repeal. To accept such a proposition

would be simply to make the opera

tion of any law, however absurd or ob-

But the distinguished Nebraekan

raised another point which is interest-

ng because it shows that the act of the

last Congress appropriating the \$5,

500,000 is fraudulent and void. While

that measure was pending the state-

ment was made and sworn to that with-

out the bounty the industry of raising

sugar beets would be destroyed, and

unless the bounty for 1894 was paid all

those engaged in it bankrupted. In

declared "that the Nebraska farmers

bankruptcy was inevitable was a false

one, and for that reason the law is pull

and void .- K. C. Times.

noxious, perpetual.

the climants.

northeast .- Star Sayings.

its editorial columns.

VOLUME XXIX. Official Directory.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS: HON. J. H. RANRY, Thirteenth District, U. S. LAND OFFICE - JAS. H. CLARK, Register; MANN RINGO, Receiver -Ironton, Mo. J. FRINK GREEN, Judge Twenty-First

CFFIGIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY

ircuit, De Soto, Mo

COURTS: CIRCUIT COURT is held on the Fourth Monday in April and October. COUNTY COURT convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September

PROBATE COURT is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and No-

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M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, J. H. HURLEY, Pastor. Residence: Ironton. Services the second and fourth Sunday of each month at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School 3:30 A. M. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock Priver Meeting Thursday evening. All

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill, between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. J. M England, Pastor. Services every Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting e 'ery Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sab buth School at 9:30 A. M.

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Presbyterian Church, cor. Reynolds and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Y. P. S. C. F., 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 7 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Episcopa!, Ironton. Sunday School every Sunday, at 9:30 A. M. LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.

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IRONTON LODGE, No. 244, K of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d and 4th Friday every of each month at Odd-Fellows Hall. R. F. HOLLOMAN, C. C. ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.

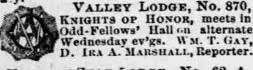
IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main and Madison streets. Chas. ARNOLDY, N. 3. J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary. IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I

O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurstay eyenings of every month in Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.

G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Scribe.

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MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 7, R. A. meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P.M.W. R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. W. P. WEMP, Secre-



EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second Saturday of each month. IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R.,

meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays of each monthat 2 P. M. WM. MABEE, P. C.

C. R. PECK, Adj't. IRONTON CAMP, No. 60, Sons of Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday evening, each month, and every Tuesday

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C. R. PECK,

Camp Commander. C. R. PECK,
First Sergeant.

PILOT KNOB. PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W. meets every 2d and 4th Friday evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of each month. WM. STEFFENS, President. VAL. EFFINGER, Secretary.

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OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH:

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15. 1895.

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THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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IN FREE CIFTS

To Subscribers of The Twice-a-Week Edition. Gifts approximating an aggregate value of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be dis-Gifts approximating an aggregate value of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be distributed among those who send subscription orders to The TWICE-A-WEEK Edition of THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC during the months of July, August and September, Every subscriber will receive a handsome present, and there will be ONE THOUSAND SPECIAL GIFTS EACH MONTH. The first list of special gifts was announced June 27; the second will be announced August 1, and the third September 1. These special gifts will be awarded to the first thousand subscribers each month who correctly answer certain questions. Answers to the question given below apply in the contest during July, and the first ONE THOUSAND subscribers answering properly are to receive the following:

ONE THOUSAND SPECIAL CIFTS.

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1st Correct Answer-One year schol- arship at Metropolitan College of	
Music, New York City (the leading musical college of Amer-	
ica), worth!\$,000.00
2-One year scholarship Baptist Female College, Lexington, Mo., Rev. W. A. Wilson, Prest	300.00
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Conway Institute, Memphis, Tenn	200.00
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phis, Tenn., W. T. Watson, Prin.; \$150 each	300.00
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bookkeeping, with banking), Jones Commercial College, J.	
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216.80 16—Complete course New York College of Business.

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120-23—Scholarship K. C. (Mo.) Bus.

100.00

121—Solopo in premiums; 31 each.

102.23—Scholarship K. C. (Mo.) Bus.

100.00

122—Yang Tobacco; 31 each.....

100.00

123—Scholarship K. C. (Mo.) Bus.

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124—Solopo in premiums; 31 each.

125—Solopo in premiums; 31 each.

125—Fine Engraving; 31 each.

125—Fine Engraving; 31 each.

100.00

121—195—Set Tea Spoons, 33 each.....

100.00

122—Subdiar Tobacco; 31 each.....

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124—Knight's Special' Bicycle...

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121—195—Set Tea Spoons, 33 each.....

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121—195—Set Tea Spoons, 33 each.....

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122—Subdiar Tobackage Old Coon.

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125—Fine Engraving; 31 each.

125—Fine Engraving; 31 each.

125—Fine Engraving; 31 each.

125—Fine Engraving; 31 each.

100.00

121—195—Set Tea Spoons, 33 each....

100.00

122—Subdiar Tobackage Old Coon.

124—Solopo in premiums; 31 each.

125—Fine Engraving; 31 each.

126—Subdiar Tobackage Old Coon.

129—Old filled Thimble, \$2 each.

120—Old Smoking Tobacco; \$1 each.....

120—Old Spoons, 13—Each....

120—Old Spoons in premiums; 31 each.

121—195—Set Tea Spoons, 13

126—20—Old Inimble, \$2 each.....

120—Old Spoons, 13

126—20—Old Inimble, \$2 each.....

120—Old Spoons in premiums; 31 each.

121—195—Set Tea Spoons, 13

126—20—Old Coon.

120—Old Spoons in premiums; 31

120—Old Spoons in premiums; 31

121—195—Set Tea Spoons, 13

126—20—Old Coon.

121—Solopo in premiums; 31 each.

122—Solopo in premiums; 31 each.

123—Olopo in premiums; 31 each.

124—Olopo in premiums; 31 each.

125—Olopo in premiums; 31 each.

125—

EVERY SUBSCRIBER SENDINGAN RECEIVES A GIFT.

After the one thousand special gifts are exhausted each month there will be presented to ery subscriber up to September 30 a HANDSOME ART ENGRAVING, consisting of the ATIONAL CAPITOL, surrounded by a handsome border, embellished with PORTRAITS OF After the one thousand special sitts and special sitts and subscriber up to September 39 a HANDSOME ART ENGRAVING, consisting of the NATIONAL CAPITOL, surrounded by a handsome border, embellished with PORTRAITS OF SVERY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, printed on extra quality paper; size 17x inches, worth ONE DOLLAR. Each person desiring to contest for one of the special gifts isted above must send in not later than July 31 an answer to the question:

Where Does the Word "SILVER" First Occur in the Bible? EVERY ANSWER MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC. All answers will be recorded the moment received, the first correct answer entitling the subscriber to the first present named above, the second going to the subscriber making next correct answer, and so through the whole list.

The first contest will close July 31, 1895, and the name and address of each subscriber securing one of the 1,000 special gifts will be published in the issue of August 1, 1895.

Address The Twice-a-Week Republic, Republic Building, St. Louis.

Coinage Legislation-A Summary.

NUMBER IX.

From the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture. The constitution invested congress with the power to "coin money and regulate the value thereof." Accordingly, congress at its first session passed an act April 2, 1792, establishing a equal in value to one pound of gold. All the coins of both metals were coined on exactly the same terms, and both were a legal tender in "all payments whatsoever," with no exceptions, and no discriminations for or against provisions of the first general coinage law, which in the main was unchanged till 1834, a period of over forty years.

Between 1792 and 1834 several authorizing the coinage of copper, making foreign coins legal tender, increascounterfeiting, etc. But the ratio, the standard and weight, and the rights of the two metals remained the same from 1792 1834.

On June 28, 1834, congress passed an act decreasing the amount of pure gold in the eagle from 2471 grains to 232 grains, while the amount of silver in the silver dollar remained the same This was an increase of ratio from 15 to 1 to about 16 to 1. The act also provided that all gold coins minted prior to July 31, 1835, should be re-4-5 cents per pennyweight.

Congress on January 13, 1837, passed a general coinage law which repealed all laws inconsistent with that act. By this act the standard of weight was changed so that the standard coins were nine-tenths pure and one-tenth al-

loy. The amount of pure gold in the eagle remained at 232 grains. The amount of pure silver in a dollar remained at 3711 grains, but the standard dollar, as a result of the change in the relative amount of alloy, was made to consist of 4121 grains of standard the mints, and both were still endowed with full legal tender quality. The charges for mintage were equal to the actual expense to the mint for coining Thus under the law of 1837, it will be seen that the coinage of both silver and gold were unlimited, but not absolutely free. The ratio was 16 to 1, both were full legal tender, and both money metals had equal rights in every re-

Several amendatory acts were passed between the general coinage act of 1837 and the general coinage act of 1873regulating the value of certain foreign coins, authorizing the coinage of the gold dollar and double eagle, March, 3, 1849; establishing branch mints; authorizing the coinage of minor coins; requiring the Spanish and Mexican coins to be recoined when received; atso in 1857, repealing former acts making foreign coins a legal tender. The law of 1837 as regards ratio, standard of fineness, legal tender quality of all except the very small coins, remained unchanged until 1873.

On February 12, 1873, congress passed an act revising and amending the the laws relative to the mint and assay offices. This act is known as the demonetization act. When this was passed the coinage of gold and silver was unlimited at the ratio of 16 to 1, and silver was at 3 per cent premium. Both were full legal tender. The act of 1873 substituted the gold dollar for the silver as the unit of value: the silver dollar was dropped from the coinage, and the trade dollar of 420 grains was authorized. No one can give a reasonable excuse for increasing the size of the silver dollar when the standard dollar was already worth 103 cents. In addition to this the legal tender quality of silver was limited to amounts of \$5.00. It is not hard to see that this was a great discrimination against resulted in beating down its commer- ing.—deplorably wanting. price of gold by either discarding silver entirely, or by increasing the ratio, the results of which would be about as

good as the adoption of the absolute gold standard.

In our next we will make a summary of the coinage laws from 1873 to the

present time. Seventh.Day Adventism.

IV PAPER. When we began these articles, mint at the seat of government. The began them in reply to some questions Act authorized the coinage of gold, sil- proposed in the REGISTER by Revs. ver and copper coins. The ratio of Heacock and Coffman. Before we be silver and gold was fixed at 15 to 1, gan we knew just what the Adventists that is fifteen pounds of silver were would say in reply just as well as we know now. They can say nothing of The silver dollar was made the UNIT OF importance, but only pick at our argu-VALUE. It was of the value of the ments and Scriptual proofs. We knew Spanish milled dollar, and contained what we could do also. We do not lay 3711 grains of pure silver. The eagle claim to any great depths of Biblical contained 2471 grains of pure gold. knowledge, but any body is able to see the shallowness of Adventism who will

Rev. Heacock is very anxious to know why we "keep" Sunday. We will tell him why we observe Sunday either metal. These were the chief when the proper time comes. Let us not be in a great hurry. That will come later on at its proper place. But why other people "keep" Sunday is their own business, not mine, and why amendatory acts were passed, such as Adventists "keep" or pretend to keep the Sabbath is their own business, no mine, if they would only not forget ing the number of mints, prohibiting that God forbids them to judge me about the Sabbath day.

only read his Bible a little.

We have looked at that long array of Bible texts referred to by Rev Heacock, and find that they prove his points above like the first verse in the Bible proves that a woman has no soul: just about.

O ves, the Law of God was placed i the ark, but the law of Moses in the side of the ark! John wears his hat on his head, but when he wears his cap he wears it on the side of of his head. The soldier did not get shot, ceived in payments at the ratio of 94 his leg only got shot. My fireplace is of my room. A man's stomach is not in his belly, it is only the side of his belly! We see now. All is clear, Strange that we had not thought of that before!

And the Sabbath is mentioned so of ten too, in the Bible! yes, and some of those mentionings are to show that it is done away, abrogated, and abolished by Christ, and that no one is to judge us for not keeping it, as shown by Colossians 2:13-17: "Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against silver. Under this law both metals us, which was contrary to us, and took continued to have equal privileges at it out of the way, nailing it to his cross." * * * "Let no man judge you in respect to the Sabbath day. We will look at these days and the laws of God and Moses when the time comes And where would a man find a bet

ter place to find the natural moral law that is written in the heart exempli fied and illustrated than in the natural wild Indian of the plains? That is the proper place. But by nature the Indian cannot tell when Sabbath comes Hence the Sabbath law is not a moral law. We also pointed to Romans, 1st chapter, our readers remember. And see what extortion and twisting to try to make the devil Christ's lawgiver: But we knew they would do that way before we began. We are not ignoran of their devices. If we command a person, does that make him our law giver. Because the teacher commands the pupil, does not make the pupil a lawgiver for the teacher. For shame! The word devil appears in the Bible oftener than the word Sabbath, hence probably some people might think

would be in line with Adventists' ar-Well, say the Adventists, we do no claim to keep the law as the Jews kept it. Why not, pray? The law is force in all its vigor and severity or i is not in force at all, one or the other. Where has God abated its vigor or put slackness in it? Nowhere. But Adventists know they are guilty of breaking all the commands, therefore they try to make it appear that God is satis fied with a kind of a half-handed, slipshod way of keeping the law. Their efforts to escape would be amusing i they were not pitiable.

they should observe the devil! Tha

If Rev. Heacock is not satisfied with Mat. 4:10, for a reference, let hir consult Acts. 18:13, Rev. 22:9, and many other references to show that the first commandment and all the rest of them are repeated and re-commanded silver and in favor of gold; but this in the New Testament by Christ and was only one of a series of discrimina- the apostles, but the one about a day, tions against the white metal that has and alas! for Adventists, that is want- his argument yesterday the ex-Senator

We care not what Father Enright or cial value or rather in bulling the price any one else has to say on the Sabbath had this year planted 9,000 acres of of gold. This has been done by the or Sunday question. These irrelevant beets, or 3,000 acres more than ever paid agents of the bankers and bond- points can not take the place of the before." At the time of planting this holders of the world who have a corthe Bible that the Sabbath law is not ner on the gold. With gold as the on- binding on us Christsans. and that we ty, and the increase in acreage, there. ly money of final redemption, and they are warned against keeping it, and fore, is simply evidence that the indusin control of that metal, they now seek that no one, not even an Adventist, ty is profitable. That being the ca e to put a legal prop under the bulled keeps it, and on this Bible line of poli- the pretense that without the bounty L. M. WAGNER.

> Gravelton, Mo. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

JOB WORK

The REGISTER'S facilities for doing of and we tuen out the best of work, such as

POSTERS BILL-HEADS LETTER-HEADS

STATEMENTS: Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers PRIEFS, PAMPHLE'S, ETC

NUMBER 7. AT LOW PRICES.

Booms out of Place. Irreconcilable Opposites.

At a meeting held last week by the wobbly in their local politics. Only a Democrats of Harrison county, Miss., for the purpose of electing delegates ment on the fact that, while the Globe- to the State and Senatorial conventions, Democrat was zealously pushing ex- the following resolutions were offered and lost:

> he national Democratic party and again endorse the national Democratic platform as it was adopted in the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892.

That we reaffirm our allegiance to

tion of the Globe-Democrat and didn't That as Democrats we endorse the Democratic President of the United last loug. The Francis boom is still on States, Grover Cleveland, and the presin the columns of the Republican paent Democrative Administration. per. There is scarcely a day in which

Resolutions in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 were substituted, but the resolutions deserved to be beaten on their merits or of the Pertle Springs Convention, it demerits. To declare allegiance to the national Democratic party and the national Democratic platform of 1882 and Meantime the Francis organ proper in the same breath to endorse Grover most carefully eliminates Francis from Cleyeland, is as rational and logical as if a Prohibitionist Convention should endorse the Probibition national platform and then pass a resolution in favor of free rum. Any Democratic Convention that believes in Republican protection and the Populist income tax should approve Mr. Cleveland; but at the same time it should denounce the national Democratic platform. Mr. Cleveland has no use for platforms after election. He is his own platform, as his celebrants are continually explaining. He kicked over the Democratic platform in December, 1893, and he has never been near it since.

It is to the credit of these Mississppi Democrats that they avoided the absurdity and hypocrisy displayed by a number of Democatic State conventions which have tried the fatal straddle of praising in one breath the platform and the man who broke in into smithereens. There must be more onesty in the utterances of D tic conventions if the Democracy is to have any immediate chance of regaining its credit with the country .- N. Y.

For Sale.

does not seem to have strengthened his 270 acres of fine timber land in Iron county, Mo. 155 acres, Southwest unusual character. Near the close of Quarter of Section 27. Township 34, Range 1 East, and 116 acres, North Half of Southeast Quarter and Southwest Quarter of Southeast Quarter. Section 27, Township 34, North, of count of the crop of 1894, which had Range E .- near Edge Hill. The land not been earned previous to the repeal is unimproved, but some of it is good bottom land, suitable for cultivation. and the hill portions have some of the inest pine and oak timber in that redecided that all bounties were unconstitutional, and thereupon Comptroller

Property belongs to the estate of Samuel Shirk, deceased, late of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and must e sold. Address

LEE L. GRUMBINE, Attorney at Law, Lebanon, Penn. Also 320 acres-Section 11, Townand Senator Mandersoon represented ship 25, North, of Range 8 East, in Carter county.

Missouri School of Mines.

Mr Manderson brought forward the A College of the University Has ust completed its Mining and Metalurgical Laboratory, contining a practical ore-dressing and metallurgical plant. Well equipped. Offers courses for degrees in Mining Engineering. Civil Engineering, and Chemistry and Metallurgy. Special courses in Assay-ing, Land and Mine Surveying, and Electricity, and an academic course. Presents excellent advanlages at unusually low cost. Fees only \$14 a years; necessary expenses from \$146 to \$208 year. For catalogues address, W. possibility of beet sugar culture had B. Richards, Director, Rolla, Mo.

> Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Job-Work of all kinds at this office. all and see specimens.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Health Restored

ALL RUN DOWN No Strength nor Energy Miserable IN THE EXTREME.



Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Several years ago, my blood was in bad condition, my system all run down, and my general health very much impaired. My hands were covered with large sores, discharging all the time. I had no strength nor energy and my feelings were miserable in the extreme. At last, I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsa-

AT THE WORLD'S PAIR